UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

And Chronicle

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO. PUBLISHERS.

NUMBER NINETY-EIGHT CHESTNUT STREET.

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THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843. WHOLE NO. 1130.

Original Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

STANZAS,

On the Death of a Young Lady.

We will not Tullus of her groans,
To strow thy grave with flowers—the pillows, blest,
The purple couch, and tapestry,
Shall on a chaplet, hung upon thy grave,
While Rhamnes days shall last.—Shakespeare.

She is low in the tomb where the fair dead are sleeping;
And light in the trend as it soft lingers there;
Where fond hearts come drooping, oh! wither'd and weeping,
To bring their sweet chaplets undying and fair.

Oh, where is the bosom where Death's sigh was imparted,
The heavenly charm which it tenderly wore?
That kind, quick look fix'd forever departed,
And dark was the cavern it shall light up no more.

For pale is that fair brow, where snow in its brightness,
Once spread the pale pillow of her lonely heart;
It wears now in coldness the chaste lily's whiteness,
And they've hidden that face, their eternal adieu.

How oft has my dream, when those beauties were dawning,
Nor dream'd that their lustre would vanish so soon;
But the cane fled with a rose when the chaplet was drooping,
To droop, and to fade in her freshness at noon.

We have placed on those fair locks when lovely and braided,
White the bloom of her cheek in its mellowness glow'd,
We remember her lip ere its coral had faded,
And sweet was that voice as in music it flow'd.

She has left us a dark world of sorrow the dearest,
And blighted the fond hopes of friendship and love;
The purple tints of gladness are vanish'd and sear,
Still mingle their joys when they meet her above.

They should worship the shrine where their loved one lies lonely,
Where fond hearts come drooping, oh! wither'd and weeping.

tons of mississippi—the match was broken off, till in the autumn of their line, the ancient tactics decided to pole.

Having brought our hero into safe anchorage, we leave him, first stipulating to the reader what few appear incorrigible. When an opportunity offers to send a letter to Valparaiso, Acheen, Bombay, or Batavia, we shall be there. If he could have written, and had the presidency in letter, without the hardships of a living seat, she would have done it; but she was incomprehensible into the cloak and effective of order and social indifference, she would not think to write—not even to her self. That was a little too difficult, even to her nature. The sea, monotony, and wife, at times, was a state of leisure, extremely poor and sensible.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

The Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, has presented to Congress his report for the year, 1843. It comprises a variety of interesting communications in machinery, in arts, and industrial and commercial pursuits, and statistics of the agriculture, production, &c. &c. of the several States for the year 1843. From the Agricultural Report we have been favored with their readers with more of the facts contained in his valuable document in a condensed shape, from which we extract the following:

Indian corn may be raised in the West at $8 per acre; the cost of ploughing, planting, and tilling and the cultivator, and then turned into pork by allowing the hogs to gather it—the corn thus coming but a little over six cents per bushel, (corn.) Hogs in this way may be brought, without feeding, to weigh 200 lbs. at which size, after taking off two hams, they may be sold by the new steamboat agency, as much to yield an average of 90 per cent. of lard. By this process, hogs may be made to fat, in the West for $2 to $3 50 per hundred, instead of $4 50, which is the average of the Eastern feeding. A new and only kind of the purest white, very hard, and unaffected by the heat of five climates, is produced by a recently discovered process, at an extra cost of only half a cent per pound. Hogs may be easily kept through the winter by sowing fields of rye, and allowing them to run on them. These pork may be produced in as cultivated quantity at a cost of $1 per hundred.

Land will be now manufactured in vast quantities in the W'est, and the difference what acres are bound to be superior to alive or spoon oil for machinery, for the manufacturers of Western, &c., and can be furnished at half the price. Upon chemical analysis, it is found to be scarcely different in its effects from sperm.

An increase of only one bushel per round on the product of pork made in the United States would amount to $30,000,000 per annum, and more than one may be easily effected. If the skin of their pork taken off on killing, the cost would be no greater than now, the pork would taste better, and the skins would be worth many millions of dollars. The tanners, we are generally warned so they should not be. The foreign market for pork, lard and oil, is just opening, and to almost boundless extent. The above-named may easily be doubled, and the productiveness greatly increased.

A new wheat has been introduced from the Mediterranean, which is unprogressable to the ravages of the Hessian fly and the rust.

The experiments of the last year have fully established the practicability and profit of raising sugar from the stalks of the maize or Indian corn. The yield is 10 per cent. of saccharine matter, while the cane yields 9, and the beet but 3.

THE FARMER.

Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, whose temple he has made his smaller day; sent preferred and primeval—virtue—Jefferson.

Brown on, then sturdy farmer,
Drive cheerily o'er the field.
The pleasures of a farmer's life
No other life can yield.

Then carest with the morning sun.
To fill the fruitful earth
And when thy daily task is done,
Thou seek'st thy peaceful hearth.

Then leave me the gaudy town,
With its tumultuous throng,
Power, Pomp, and Pride, and noisome crime,
And their close call on more.

Meanwhile with colors in crimson dyed,
Are low, compared with thee;
The rose and purple monarchs of pride,
There's God's nobility.

Go on, thou sturdy farmer,
Tread proudly on the sod,
Thy proud and gaudy homes of pride,
Thou chosen man of God.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Those who design planting either Fruit or Ornamental Trees, should at once mark their selections, as the season they are planted in the spring, after the frost is out of the ground, the better chance will they have of vegetating freely and growing vigorously. In planting them, care should be taken to have the holes big more than large enough to admit the roots to be spread out to their full length, without being in the least contracted. In taking up the trees, the utmost care should be observed not to break the roots, and those will be found to produce the best trees, which have small fibres. If the earth in which they are to be placed is at all clay, retentive of water, the holes should be dug at least a foot deeper than it is intended to have the trees stand, but it will be well be best to place gravel, small stones, or brickbats, in order to carry off the superabundant water. Before fixing the tree in place, there should be thrown in a few inches of fine mould, or small pieces of loam and clay, carefully spreading out the roots regularly; then throw in a sufficient size of well pulverized soil, and used in order to retain the earth well around the roots, there in a trench of about 2 feet high, which will form a good rich compost, composed of mould, ashes and urine, in the proportion of 7 parts mould to 1 of ashes and 1 of urine, and left to remain for a month or two, the same—and instead of stakes, place stones around the tree, to keep it steady; these will answer the double purpose of preserving it from injurious shaking by the wind, and of maintaining moisture. One person must hold up the stem, while the other is throwing in the dirt, and see that it keeps the stem in an upright position. No tree, in transplantation, should be set deeper than it originally stood, and to cultivate that the growth of it will be greatly promoted, by having the hole much larger than the circumference of the roots when spread out.

All trees, during the first season, should be regularly watered in time of need, both in dry and drought, as moisture is absolutely necessary to enable them to root, and insure their vigorous growth.

In sandy or other porous soils, it would be well to mix to a depth of 2 feet of good rich mould at the bottom of the hole in which the tree may be planted for the two-fold purpose of giving an early start to the vegetation, and of securing a fair descent to the roots. Trees should never be planted where they would be used in contact with the roots as it will generate mould and consequent decay. Fruit twigs would from the woods, where abundance, is always to be preferred, but should be set to the sun, and with garden mould, or thoroughly rotted manure, may be kept found in its stead.—*American Farmer.*

Faith Worthy of Note.—When the farmer or planter discovers his first corn-stalk appear above ground he may conclude that the soil needs *hoeing*, the presence of the weed being positive evidence of the existence of saccharine matter, and that the soil is too acid for the purposes of healthful vegetation.

Lands too, whose natural growth is *pine*, require lime, as that weed almost always delights in acid and devoid of lime.

Shade Trees.—If you have no shade trees about your house, go at once and your wood and plant some thrifty saplings of any kind you may admire, and plant them in the front and rear of your premises. A house in the country which is not thus provided, is always cheerless and bare, and seems but little in keeping with the owner's taste.

Frost Worm—Fan.—A neighbor informs me that the application of hot tar to the roots of peach trees, effectually destroys the worm. The earth is removed for a few inches down, and the tar applied. It is not necessary, of course, to *destroy* the worm, but to prevent the entrance in trees yet unaffected.—*Cultivator.*

Cheese, Sausage, Lizzard, and all grasses of the family require that there should be *lime* in the soil and it should enter into its growth, and indeed, it may be said to be inert too, in storage to cultivate them advantageously on lands in which the elements do not form a constituent element.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

Orchards should never be cultivated in grass, or small grain. Corn, potatoes, and other hoed crops grown with decided advantage to the trees, and should be cultivated with the same degree of thought as ploughing.

Planting Wheat produced in the Isle of Jersey last year, at the rate of 80½ bushels to the acre. It was sown in drills 14 inches apart, after a crop of potatoes, and manured in the hill.

Apricots.—A gentleman of this city, says the L'ouell Courier, recently hired an Irishman to work for him a few weeks. Patrick was not particularly ready at his work, and he liked to leave off somewhat before sundown. One day, when he was about to close up for the night, his employer said to him—"I wish *you'd* let be in a hurry about leaving off work—you know you did not get here in very good season." "Arra! your honor," said Patrick, "*sound of it be a disgrace to me to be late twice in the same day?*"

United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.

Philadelphia:

Saturday Morning, March 23, 1844.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Samuel D. Patterson, Esq., a gentleman well known as an able writer and practical editor, has become by purchase one of the proprietors of the United States Saturday Post. Mr. C. J. Peterson retires from the concern, and will devote devote his entire attention to his flourishing periodical, "The Family Library."

The Post will be changed to Samuel D. Patterson & Co., to whom all letters relative to the business of the establishment will hereafter be addressed.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The new arrangement renders it necessary that all outstanding accounts should be settled up by the first of quarter. Will our friends take us in arrears, remit their accounts it once. They cannot complain that we have been in the habit of dunning, for we have kept payment promptly.

NEW PREMIUMS.

To any person sending $3, in advance, we will send the United States Saturday Post for one year, and a copy of Judge Conrad's "PEEP-O'-DAY TALES."

For $5, three copies of United States Saturday Post and Arthur's new novel, "FANNY DALE."

For $10, seven copies of United States Saturday Post and Arthur's new novel.

For $20, seventeen copies of United States Saturday Post and both novels.

For $5, one copy of United States Saturday Post, one copy of Graham's Magazine, and one copy of the Lady's Book.

For $10, three copies of United States Saturday Post, two copies of Graham's Magazine, and two copies of Lady's Book.

☞ The money must always be sent free of postage.

Any young man may procure a club by a little exertion. Specimen numbers sent gratis to any person, by sending $3 in advance, will be entitled to one of the novels named.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The Supreme Court of the United States closed its session another last week; and the notices of that event, is the usual, a tribute which we are glad to pay to the conduct and history of this highest tribunal of the country—the Judiciary. We shall, as is not impolic here termed, of the machinery of this government.

It appears from a comparison of the observations made upon this court, that its average length was five seven, (Feb. 19th.) has been nearly parallel to the equator, or due east in the heavens. When seen in the day time on Feb. 28th, at New Bedford, Portland, and other places, it was about 9° east from the centre of the sun's disc. This makes its declination, or distance from the equator, about 1° 30′ south. The time of its rise, at the meridian of New York, was 11h. 11m. 11s. The motion is right ascension, or in time, was about 1m. 30s. per hour, or about 46° in eleven days, which is at the average 3° per day. The comet was much brighter on the 28th ult., than it now is, it is probable that it has not yet reached its perihelion, or nearest to the sun, but whether it is receding from the earth or approaching it, is impossible to say. The great brightness of the comet on the 28th of Feb. may have been owing to the density of the vapors of the earth, and may be its being directed, in space, towards or from the earth. The apparent length of its tail is no more depends not only upon an absolute length, but also upon the angle under which it is viewed and its distance from the observer. The tail of the comet of 1811 was 100 millions of miles in length, and was visible to the naked eye for a space of 70° in the region of the heavens. It was estimated from instrumental admeasurements made on the 28th ult., that the comet was 64°, (just short of the greatest length of the tail of the great comet of 1811,) from the sun in the heavens. When seen in the day time on Feb. 28th, at New Bedford, Portland, and other places, it was about 9° east from the centre of the sun's disc. This makes its declination, or distance from the equator, about 1° 30′ south. The time of its rise, at the meridian of New York, was 11h. 11m. 11s. The motion in

United States SATURDAY POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

$3 per annum—$2 if paid in advance; $1,25 in advance for six months.

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Agents will please endorse their letters with their names or initials.

Other letters will not be taken from the Post office unless the postage is paid.

Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if arrearages are due.

Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for our bills.

Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is difficult to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and time paid for.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, free of postage, in advance, will be entitled to seven copies.

Removals must always state the Post-office removed *from*, as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

LIST OF AGENTS.

☞ The following agents will still act for the Saturday Post, under the new publishing arrangements.

☞ TRAVELLING AGENTS for Graham's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and Lady's World of Fashion—

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, assisted by *Moses Meeker, Jos. R. Smith, G. H. Comstock, J. R. Humphreys and J. T. Dent.*

SAMUEL H. STEVENSON, assisted by *James H. Stevenson and John F. Johnson*, for Kentucky.

HENRY M. LEWIS is collecting for us in Alabama and Tennessee.

ISRAEL E. JAMES is Agent for us in the South and South-Western States and Florida, assisted by *James K. Whipple, Wm. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, and Henry Platt.*

WILLIAM A. PIERCE, collects for us in Pennsylvania, assisted by James Pierce.

JAS. F. EASTON is collecting for us in Missouri, Illinois, and parts of Wisconsin and Iowa.

ALANSON BILLINGS, of Nashville, Tenn., is duly authorised to obtain new subscribers to Graham's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and Lady's World. *Single copies* may also be had at his store in Nashville.

Notices of New Works.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, *for April*—Among the contributors to this number, we find the names of Richard Henry Wilde, James K. Paulding, James Fenimore Cooper, Henry W. Longfellow, N. P. Willis, H. W. Herbert, George Hill, Walter Colton, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. C. M. Sawyer, Mrs. Seba Smith, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney—and many others whose names we might mention were it not inserting in our columns a roll somewhat long. Many there have been among publishers who have "called such spirits," but they generally have, until now had Hotspur's luck—the spirits wouldn't come! The secret of success appears here to have been discovered, and we are presented, in a single number of a magazine, price twenty-five cents, an array of some twenty-five or thirty articles, all from good pens, and all worthy of their paternity. The history of five dollar annuals does not exhibit such another collection as this one number of Graham's; and this, be it recollected, is only an average specimen of twelve numbers, presented in one year, at the cost of three dollars, and including beside from twenty-six to thirty engravings, worthy of any annual ever issued. Verily the secret of *cheap* and *good* literature has not been left to the discovery of the modern publishers of foreign works. We subjoin some opinions from our contemporaries:

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—Mr. Graham comes strong upon the public for April. In his magazine, he gives two well engraved plates. The first, from the burin of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, is called "First Love." A pretty girl is in extacy with a letter. And the second, "The Love Letter," is engraved by Welsh & Walter—a handsome picture; and then follows the Fashions. We shall not follow *them*. The contributions for this month are of a high character, and will insure increasing respect for the work. Mr. Cooper's "Pocket Handkerchief" is spread out to the end; and twenty-six other original articles enrich the columns, besides the reviews, and the "Editor's Table."—*United States Gazette.*

The April number of Graham's Magazine contains much that is meritorious and attractive. As a whole, it is well calculated to sustain the high reputation of this truly brilliant periodical. Cooper, Paulding, Longfellow, Willis, Colton, Griswold and other well known writers are among the contributors. The poem by Willis is on a scriptural subject, and contains many fine passages. The embellishments are two engravings on steel, and a very handsome fashion plate. The editorial department is marked with taste and discrimination. There are one or two good stories in the number, which we intend to transfer to our first page with as little delay as possible.—*Inquirer.*

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, *for April*, just published, contains twenty-seven original papers, among them the conclusion of Cooper's Auto-Biography of a Pocket Handkerchief," which we by mistake yesterday called "Le Mouchoir." The latter is the name given to the story by the Brother Jonathan. Paulding, Wilde, Herbert, Longfellow, Story, Weld, Willis, and others of equal celebrity, are among the contributors to this number. The embellishments are a steel engraving, called "First Affection," a handsome affair, and a beautiful picture on steel, of "The Love Letter," with a plate of the Fashions. Graham still keeps the lead both in quality and quantity.—*Ledger.*

D'AUBIGNE.—Mr. Campbell has published the fifth and last number of the History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland, by J. H. Merle D'Aubigné. A more interesting work than this has not been published this season. The elements of a common school education in this country embrace the outlines, and most striking events of the Reformation; but it is always the misfortune of elementary and brief information, that it has a tendency to leave wrong impressions upon the mind. At best it only gives the learner the opinion of compilers, which may be wrong or right. On the Reformation, the book under notice supplies the details, and enables the reader to form opinions for himself; and if the writer's cast of mind and opinions has given the work their character, the reader will have had his mind sufficiently expanded before he reaches the close, to adopt what his reason teaches him to receive, and to modulate what he thinks should be taken with allowance. A very large class of readers—probably all or nearly all the purchasers in this country, of D'Aubigné, will be predisposed to endorse him fully.

The interest and romance of the Reformation, (so to speak) are intense. The notices of the minor apostles of change, who rose when Luther had made thought free; the meritorious labors of those who stopped where true religion dictated; and the wild fanaticism of others, furnish topics of thought, and matters for conversation, superior in utility, and often in enchantment of the senses, to almost any other period in history. This work will be productive of wonderful benefit to the reading world; as it is one of those books, the publication of which marks an era in the history of the mind of man, by producing a sensible change in it.

The next work announced by Mr. Campbell is "Foxes' Book of Martyrs," in eight numbers of eighty pages each. This is supplementary to the Religious Library, which will contain, as its next work, Llorentes History of the Inquisition.

ELEMENTS OF CONCHOLOGY.—*Turner & Fisher.* This is the fifth of Dr. Ruschenberger's very excellent series of Elementary books. The series as far as completed treats of the Elements of Anatomy and Physiology; Mammalogy; Ornithology; Herpetology and Ichthyology, and Conchology. There remain, for the concluding volumes, Entomology, Botany and Geology; and if these remaining subjects are treated in a manner worthy of companionship with the first volumes, the series will be valuable not only as school books, but as one of the best comprehensive scientific libraries extant.

THE WRITINGS OF WM. MILNE.—Mr. G. S. Appleton, 148 Chesnut street, has just published a volume containing the "Life and Opinions of the Rev. W. Milne, D. D., Missionary to China, illustrated by biographic annals of Asiatic Missions. The author of the work is Robert Philip, and the volume is issued at the low price of 25 cents. From the same publisher we have a copy of the Psalter arranged for chanting, notice of which we are compelled to defer till next week.

NEW PERIODICAL DEPOT.—From the new periodical depot of Mr. W. H. Graham, No. 98 Chesnut street, we have received the first number of Lea & Blanchard's new edition of Irving's Rocky Mountains, to be completed for one dollar; and several other new and cheap works. All the serial publications, magazines, &c., as they appear, the Illustrated Common Prayer, and other valuable works may be obtained at this establishment.

THE FARMERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA.—We have received the third number of this valuable serial, issued by Carey & Hart, and already deservedly popular with the intelligent farmers of our country. As a periodical it may be transmitted by mail, and will do good service in taking the place of less valuable serials.

NEW WORKS.—Burgess & Zieber have sent us "Angela," a tale by F. Durivage, "Agriculture and the Arts," by W. H. Ellsworth, a valuable work, a pamphlet upon Comets, a collection of stories by Ingraham, and other new publications.

MACAULEY.—The second number of the second edition of the Essays of this brilliant writer has been issued by Carey & Hart. The whole will be completed in four numbers—cost, one dollar, and postage.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. Fiot has published "In this Celestial Dwelling," an aria from Mozart's Enchanted Flute; translated from the German, and arranged for the piano by John S. Richards, Esq.

☞ Mr. Mahan, whose advertisement appeared in last week's paper, has published a plate of the Spring Fashions, which would almost persuade an anchorite to be a fop.

BRANDE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Part four, (to be complete in twelve) has been received by Burgess & Zieber, Perkins & Purves, and W. H. Graham.

☞ Martin Chuzzlewit and Company are in town, and to be had of Burgess. The chapters in this number are insufferably stupid.

Religious Intelligence.

THE METHODIST CHRISTIANS.—The following accessions are in part those which have been made to the Methodist Churches in this city, recently:—Ebenezer, 243; Wharton street, 157; Nazareth, 130; Eighth street, 126; Saint John's, 100; Union, 190; Salem, 80; Trinity, 50; St. George's, 50; Fifth street, 50; Harmony, 50; Saint Paul's, 40. The total of those above given is 1208; but as there are some congregations from which we have not heard, and as the work is still going on, the real total is probably not far short of two thousand.

BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society, at its late anniversary meeting held in this city, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Reverend G. B. Ide; Vice President, Reverend D. Dodge; Recording Secretary, Reverend A. D. Gillette; Corresponding Secretary and Agent, Reverend F. Ketcham; Treasurer, Mr. William Bicknell. At this meeting the Young Men's Education Society of the eleventh Church became auxiliary.

☞ The Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, late of Westchester, Pa., was, on the 19th inst., installed Pastor of the Church of the Ascension, in New York. Mr. B. is the only son of the late Rev. Dr. Bedell, of St. Andrew's Church, in this city. The rector elect was inducted into his office by Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, who preached an impressive discourse, on "the duties of a Christian minister."

☞ On the opening of the third Methodist Episcopal church in Newark for public worship, on Thursday of last week, the house was crowded with an interested and attentive audience during the three services, and collections amounting to some $6 or 700 were made for the benefit of the society.

☞ The Reverend Mr. Clauson, of Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the rectorship of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Westchester, lately made vacant by the resignation of the Reverend Mr. Bedell, called to the Church of the Ascension, N. York.

☞ It is stated that within a few weeks, accessions have been made to the various churches of Harrisburg, to the following extent: New members to the Presbyterian, 103; to the German Reformed, 120; to the Methodist, 230; to the Lutheran, 210; in all, 663.

☞ In the second Baptist Church, Southwark, one hundred and twelve received the right hand of fellowship on Sunday week; in the third Church, about one hundred have been baptised during the last month.

☞ The Harrisburg Reporter says:—"Over 100 persons were received for the first time into the communion of the Presbyterian Church at this place, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. De Witt."

☞ The collections in this city and elsewhere, in aid of the Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church, as received by the agent in this city, amounted up to the 15th inst. to $5643 47.

☞ Upwards of 2000 persons have become professors of religion within the last few weeks in the city of Albany. The churches are open every night, and are literally thronged.

☞ The sixth of April ensuing has been set apart by the Governor of Massachusetts, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, throughout the Commonwealth.

☞ The receipts of the agents in this city of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, during February, amounted to $1105 51.

☞ The new Governor of Maine, Mr. Kavanaugh, has officially named the sixth of April "As a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer."

☞ A spacious church is about to be erected by the Baptist denomination in the neighborhood of Astor Place, New York.

☞ A new Methodist Episcopal church is about to be erected in Baltimore, corner of Granby and Exeter streets.

☞ The Reverend Mr. Jones has resigned the assistant rectorship of Saint John's Church, Northern Liberties.

☞ The Sermon of Bishop Eastburn, upon the death of Bishop Griswold, has been published in Boston.

☞ Governor Cleveland, of Connecticut, has appointed the 14th of April for the annual fast in that State.

Political Intelligence.

☞ Mr. Wise, will not run over the course in his Congressional district without opposition. Hill Carter, Esq., in an address, has announced himself as a candidate. The contest will doubtless be a very animated one, and the result will be looked to with much interest.

☞ A great public meeting was held at Charleston on the 13th, at which John C. Calhoun was nominated to the Presidency, and a National Convention to be held in May, 1844, was recommended.

☞ The Whigs of Illinois, held a Convention on the first of March, and nominated Henry Clay for President, but declare themselves ready to submit to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ Captain Joseph F. Boyd, formerly commander of the Warren Phalanx, of Charlestown, has been appointed Adjutant General of Massachusetts, in place of Gen. Dearborn.

☞ The Maryland Legislature during the single session just closed, passed two hundred and one acts—more than have been passed by the Federal Legislature in two years.

☞ The Whigs of Madison county, Kentucky, held a large meeting at Richmond, on the 6th inst., and nominated Judge Owsley, for the office of Governor.

☞ Hon. John White, late Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, is a candidate for Congress in his district.

☞ The Whigs of the Illinois Legislature, have nominated Mr. Clay for the Presidency.

☞ Mark A. Cooper, is the Democratic candidate for Governor, in Georgia.

Army & Navy.

NORFOLK.—The following vessels are fitting out at the Navy Yard, Gosport:—Macedonian, frigate—destination coast of Africa. Sloops of war Warren, Levant, and Lexington—the Lexington is intended for a store ship for the African and Mediterranean squadrons. Brandywine frigate, and sloop of war St. Louis, destined for the China seas; and brig Truxton, for the Mediterranean, equipped and ready for sea—waiting for men. A new brig, 105 feet between perpendiculars, and 25 feet moulded breadth, modelled by Mr. Humphreys, is on the stocks.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—This squadron is proposed by the Navy Department to consist of two first class sloops and four brigs or schooners. Their cost is estimated at $424,242; the number of officers, to be attached to them, at 82; of petty officers, seamen and marines, at 626; their annual expense, except for wear and tear, $241,182; and the annual cost of repairing them, at $40,000.

☞ The U. S. brig Bainbridge, Lieut. Com. Johnson, from New York, via St. Jago de Cuba, arrived at St. John's about the 15th or 16th ult., officers and crew well. The earthquake on the 8th was distinctly felt on board the Bainbridge, the sensation being similar to that caused by the rolling of heavy shot along the deck.

IRON STEAMERS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for building the hulls of one, two, or three iron steamers to be used as revenue cutters on the seacoast. It is expected that these boats will be built in reference to Hunter's or Ericsson's propellers.

U. S. SHIP VINCENNES, Capt. Buchanan, arrived at St. Jago de Cuba on the 5th instant, in twelve days from New York, and was to continue her cruise on the 13th. All well on board.

CAPTAIN SPENCER.—Capt. Spencer, the brother of the Hon. John C. Spencer, and uncle to the late Midshipman Spencer, has arrived in New York, from he American squadron in the Mediterranean. It is said that he has resigned his commission in the Navy. Many rumors respecting his purpose in doing so are in circulation.

☞ The U. S. Sloop of War Saratoga, which sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday, for New York, intending to join the African squadron, dropped her anchor off Wallace's Beach, in Rye, in the gale of that night and morning. They were obliged to cut away her masts on Friday morning. She is a new vessel.

☞ The number of guns which it is expected to have afloat in the Navy during the current year is estimated at 946; and the total expense of the naval establishment during the same, at $6,963,245.

☞ The U. S. brig Boxer, Lieut. Bullus, commanding, was at Matanzas on the 2d inst., to sail in two or three days on a cruise among the Bahamas.

NAVAL.—U. S. ship Boston, Captain J. S. Long, from Macao, for the Pacific, via New Holland, sailed from Angier roads, Oct. 27th—all well.

☞ Two more iron steamships have been contracted for, to be built at Pittsburg, Pa., as revenue cutters for the U. S. lake service.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

IN SENATE, March 15th.—The morning proceedings of this day were reported in our last. In the afternoon Mr. Champneys offered a resolution, calling on the County Commissioners of Philadelphia to inform the Senate whether, in the performance of their duties, under the act of 27th July, 1842, they have directed the additional assessments required by said act to be made under the 7th or 16th sections of said act, and whether, under the construction they have given to the provisions of said act, they have added one mill on the dollar upon all personal property now made taxable for State purposes, or whether they have confined such additional assessments to the personal property taxable for county purposes. The resolution was adopted.

IN THE HOUSE, bills were introduced: To regulate tolls on the Public Works; repealing so much of the Act Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt as affects contracts made before its passage; relating to lateral canals (outlet at Black's Eddy.) Bills were discussed: To repeal the advertising clause in the License Law; to authorise the authorities of Spring Garden to take Water from the Fairmount Dam; to erect two new counties out of parts of Beaver and Mercer, and Bedford and Huntingdon.

IN SENATE, March 16.—Mr. Bigler, reported, as Committee, the House Bill to provide for the election of State printer.

The following Bank Bills, which had passed the House, were reported as committed from the Committee on Banks:—An act to re-charter the Bank of Northern Liberties; an act to re-charter the Southwark Bank; an act to re-charter the Farmers' Bank of Reading; an act to re-charter the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County; an act to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of North America.

Mr. Headley, (corporations) reported as committed House Bill to incorporate the Spring Garden Gas Company; and the Senate Bill to incorporate the Linburg Spring Mutual Insurance Company; and also a bill relating to the Tioga Mutual Insurance Company.

That interesting matter, the Apportionment Bill, was next taken up and discussed, without result.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Hill offered a resolution, which was adopted, to confine speeches to twenty minutes, and to forbid any one member, from speaking more than twice on a question.

Mr. Brooke, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill providing for the sale of all the improvements of the State. On this, a long and animated debate ensued, and it was finally adopted, yeas 66, nays 17. A motion by Mr. Roumfort, to "inquire into the expediency" of selling the works, was voted down by a large vote.

The Wilmington and Elmira Railroad Bill was reconsidered, and passed final reading.

On motion of Mr. Rockhill, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Canal Commissioners on the subject of reducing tolls on the public works. Messrs. Rockhill, Elwell, Russel and M'Daniel were appointed said Committee.

Mr. Morris, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the extension of wharves in the Delaware River, at Philadelphia.

IN SENATE, March 17th.—Mr. Gibons, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to authorize notaries to take depositions, and administer oaths and affirmations, with a recommendation that it be negatived, and reported, as committed, House bill relating to the recording of Sheriffs and Coroners deeds.

Mr. Headley reported as committed the bill extending the time for completing the West Philadelphia Railroad.

Mr. Bailey reported against the bill to authorise an exchange of certain State stocks for domestic creditors.

Mr. Huddleson reported a resolution providing for the distribution of the 6th census.

The bill to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company came up in order on final reading, and after two or three unsuccessful attempts to reduce the price from $1,800,000 to $1,100,000, it passed final reading by a vote of 24 to 8.

Next came the Apportionment Bill, which was opposed by Messrs. Penniman, Spackman and Black, and advocated by Messrs. Kidder and Gibons, and the vote being taken to recede from non-concurrence in the House bill, it passed—yeas 17—nays 16. This was equivalent to a direct vote, and the bill now goes to the Governor. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baily, Bigler, Champneys, Craig, Dimock, Eyer, Fegely, Gibons, Gorgas, Headley, Hill, Horton, Kidder, McCully, McLanahan, Wilcox, Crispin, Speaker—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Brower, Cochran, Crabb, Darsie, Farrelly, Hiester, Huddleson, Kline, Mathers, Mullin, Penniman, Smith, Spackman, Stewart, Sullivan—16.

The bill providing for the election of State Librarian by the Legislature on joint ballot, and making a reduction in his salary, besides the curtailment of other expenses of that department, passed final reading, after some discussion.

IN THE HOUSE a resolution was adopted, appropriating morning sessions of each day, after Monday next to public business entirely, and placing "petitions" and other private orders, in the afternoon sessions.

Mr. Skinner introduced a bill for a new bank, to be called the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Erie."

The "Reform Bill" was taken up, and occupied the remainder of the morning session. The four first sections of Mr. Lowry's substitute were adopted and the fifth was under consideration at the hour of adjournment. The first division reduces the salary of the Governor, (after the expiration of Gov. Porter's term) to $3000. The second and third reduces the salary of the Chief Justice to $1800, and the Associate Justices to $1600, and $3 per day while travelling. The fourth reduces the salaries of Associate Judges of the County Courts to $105 per annum.

During the pendancy of this question an explanation was brought about between Messrs. Hinchman and Deford; the difficulty was settled, and the committee discharged.

In the afternoon, the bill to authorise the District of Spring Garden to take water from Fairmount dam, was taken up and occupied the whole of the session. Mr. Sharewood's amendment to the first section was negatived. Mr. Lowry offered a proviso to the effect that if within three months after the passage of this act, the City will furnish the Districts with water at the same rates as are charged in the City, then the law shall not go into operation; except allowing the right to take water from below Fairmount dam. The amendment was adopted, and the first section passed.

Mr. Darsie offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Commonwealth to furnish information as to whether the State is bound to purchase of Kay & Brother certain copies of their Select Laws. Adopted.

IN SENATE, March 20.—Bills were reported: to dispense with militia trainings, with a recommendation that it be negatived; to extend the time for completing the Hamburg, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton Railroad; to reduce expenses of Government; with amendments, the bill relating to Sunday travel on the Canals.

Mr. Bigler, also made a report on the subject of reducing tolls on the State works, and declined taking any action in the matter, believing that it rests entirely with the Canal Commissioners.

Mr. Black, made a minority report from the Committee on Banks, in opposition to an issue of small notes by the Banks, which was read, and 500 copies in English and 200 in German were ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide for the election of Canal Commissioners by the people, and to reduce expenses in the Canal Board, was then taken up, and passed the two first readings, after some unimportant amendments,—a motion was then made and carried, to dispense with the rules and take up the bill on its final reading. After several cross motions, and much debate, the bill was finally read a third time and passed, yeas 20, nays 10.

The House Bill to authorise the Recorder of Deeds of the County of Philadelphia to vend Sheriff's and Coroner's Deeds, was discussed some time and postponed for the present.

The bill to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of North America, passed second reading.

IN THE HOUSE.—The Senatorial and Representative Bill, after a lengthy discussion, passed final reading, by a vote of 52 to 20. It gives the city of Philadelphia five members, and the county eight.

An attempt was made to get up the bill to allow the Banks to issue small notes, which was lost.

The Reform Bill occupied the remainder of the morning session, but very little progress and very many speeches being made.

In the afternoon, Mr. Deford reported against the incorporation of a new bank in Erie. Mr. Lowry reported against closing the outlet lock at Columbia. Bills were introduced: To erect a new county to be called Pine, out of parts of Indiana and Clearfield; to incorporate the Franklin Fire Company of Philadelphia; for the relief of J. W. Lippincott.

Mr. Elwell offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing the Courts of Common Pleas the same Chancery powers as are vested in the Supreme Court—which resolution was adopted.

The House then took up the resolution attached to the minority report of the Committee on Impeachment of the Governor, which advises the appointment of a Committee to prefer articles of Impeachment against the Governor. The resolution being voted down by a vote of 43 to 24, Mr. James moved that the said minority report should not be entered on the Journal. This was discussed by Mr. Barrett in a long speech, in defence of the Governor, and by Mr. Morris, who got the floor two minutes before adjournment.

IN SENATE, March 18.—A message was received from the Governor, nominating Nathaniel B. Eldred, of Warren, (now a Judge,) to be President Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, in the room of Calvin Blythe, appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Mr. Horton (Militia) reported adverse to petitions of the citizens of Bucks county, asking that the office of Brigade Inspector may be abolished.

Mr. Sullivan (Judiciary) reported a bill providing for the payment of the State appropriation to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind semi-annually.

Mr. Hiester (Militia) reported against repealing the law exempting firemen from militia duty.

Mr. Penniman introduced a bill declaring certain streets and alleys, in Manayunk, Philadelphia county, public highways.

On motion of Mr. Horton, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of keepers of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries.

The Senatorial and Representative Apportionment Bill was discussed some time, and taken out of Committee of the Whole, and referred back to the select committee which reported it.

The bill to reduce expenses in the Canal Board passed to the fourth section on second reading, and was then laid over. The second section, which is the *test section*, passed by a vote of 21 to 12. An amendment was adopted to the fourth section to prohibit the election of any member of this Legislature, under the second section, which provides for the election of three Commissioners by the Legislature, within ten days after the passage of the bill. The bill will pass.

The nominations of George Rahn, of Schuylkill, William Dock, of Dauphin, John Grayson, of Washington, and Daniel Jacoby, of Montgomery, were confirmed, for Associate Judges of their respective counties.

A resolution having been passed some days since, calling on the Secretary of the Commonwealth for information as to whether the State was bound to purchase a certain number of Kay & Brothers' Select Laws of Pennsylvania, that officer informed the Senate that the State was bound, by a joint resolution passed last session, to purchase said copies.

IN THE HOUSE.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Brindle and adopted, calling on the Commissioners of the Internal Improvement Fund for a detailed statement of the work done on the various lines of improvement of the State, and the expenses and receipts thereon for the year ending with the 30th of November last, together with the number, location, and salaries of officers employed, and the amount of monies received by them from the Treasury.

The Senate bill for the relief of the Philadelphia Typographical Society passed final reading; as did also a bill (also from the Senate) to incorporate the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Bucks' Co.

The Senatorial and Representative Apportionment Bill was discussed some time, and taken out of committee in order to bring it up on second reading; and, after being variously changed, and several districts altered, the Senatorial section passed.

IN SENATE, March 21.—The House Bill to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of North America passed final reading, as did also the bill to erect the county of Madison. The bill providing for the cancellation of $50,000 per month of Relief notes, instead of $100,000, passed the committee of the whole. A Bill to compel the trustees of the United States Bank to receive its bonds, &c., was voted down.

IN THE HOUSE, the Reform Bill was discussed at some length. The amendments of the Senate to the bill relating to Canal Commissioners were agreed to.

Latest Fashions.

In full dress, both skirts and bodies continue to be made long, particularly the corsages, which have very deep points, and the backs are also very long waisted and rounded; this style is termed Marie Antoinette, those a la Chatelaine are also very long, and those a la Montespan are with points both before and behind. Skirts are not worn so much extended by the under skirt; the medium between the very bouffant, or the drooping skirt, is now become the fashionable style. The most elegant materials for the full dress are the satin broches with gold or silver, some of which are intermixed with colored embroidery, watered silks, glaces with silver or gold, muslins and gauzes embroidered au crochet, and for young ladies the new material is termed le vent tissu; very elegant dresses of this have been made, spotted with silver, and ornamented with silver cords. Many dresses of gauze lisse are of two colors, with trimmings of quilled ribbon, in reversed folds of two shades. A new kind of tulle a la Fontange, which is very clear, is used for the double and triple flounces on silk dresses. Bugles are much used for trimming black dresses of either velvet or satin, berthes, &c.; bugle fringes of three widths are placed as flounces. Blond is also returning to favor. The hair is dressed higher and wider, the back being generally twisted and ornamented with a fancy comb; wreaths are also much in favor, as well as large flowers.

The coiffures for balls and soirees are in great variety; turbans of rich materials with resilles, the coiffures Blanche de Castile, Anna Boleyn, Marie Stuart, toque Lamballe, coiffure Sevillienne and Ninon, are among the favorites.

Capotes, for young ladies, have been made with full crowns, with coulisses, ornamented by quillings of ribbon; watered silk bonnets are now appearing, and white satin ones lined with pink have a long white feather.—*London & Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.*

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the United States Saturday Post.

Dear Sir—I observed in one of our city papers, a few weeks since, a communication from a physician in Boston, which, from its tenor, would lead many to the unjust conclusion that Pulmonary Consumption was generally an incurable disease. *The truth is the reverse. Pulmonary Consumption, in all its forms, is generally a curable disease.* I am now preparing for your columns my annual report, and it will be found by a reference to that report, that more than one half the cases have recovered after all the symptoms of confirmed consumption were developed.

What I have already stated in my work on Consumption, will prepare the reader to peruse, with attention, what I may publish in future.

Dr. Ramadge, of London, has shown, by his able work on Pulmonary Diseases, the truth of what I have asserted—that affections of the heart properly treated, chronic, catarrh, *enlargement* of the tonsils, are all constantly curative of consumption—and this they effect mechanically. These diseases cure consumption by producing a degree of Asthma, which, invariably, puts an end to consumptive *diathesis.* I cannot believe there are many physicians, perfectly familiar with pathological anatomy, who will deny the fact, that an asthmatic person is not exempt from consumption, thus admitting its curable nature. But the mode of practice adopted by me does not require the supervention of other disease, etc. The remedies remove all predisposition, while my breathing tube produces artificial asthma, and, consequently, a voluminous state of the *lungs.* A Scrofulous or Tubercular disease of the lungs will generally be removed by the use of my Compound Bromine Syrup, while the Cough Syrup will be found to allay this symptom sooner and safer than any mixture or cough compound yet adopted, while pain in the chest or soreness of the throat will be found generally to yield to the use of my liniment.

I will not be responsible for this practice in the hands of others, unless they have been communicating with me frequently by letter, or have been eye witnesses to my office practice, or are willing to follow to the letter my printed directions. "Nor will I be *so fool hardy*" as to say that every case, however long standing, shall recover—but I will say, that as many cases shall terminate favorable, *as of any other curable disease.* It should be remembered that all diseases are sometimes fatal in their close. Let any person look over the weekly tables of mortality, and they will find that a great majority of cases are made up of diseases usually curable, but which, either from the peculiarities of the cases, or the incompetency of the physicians, have terminated fatally. *How few die of old age.*

J. S. ROSE, M. D., No. 327, Arch street.

EVERY HUMAN HAIR IS A PERFECT TUBE, with innumerable ramifications of the arteries branch along its inner surface. Through these vessels the blood, which imparts vitality to the hair, circulates, and when from obstructions in pores of the scalp, the supply of blood and moisture is cut off, the hair loses its gloss, becomes dry and harsh, and falls off. Now it is obvious that unless the pores of the scalp be opened, the capillary action of the blood restored, and the scurf and dandruff proceeding from suppressed perspiration removed, baldness must speedily ensue. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC will produce all these effects—nay more, it will re-clothe the bald places with vigorous and luxuriant tresses, and ensure a healthful and redundant growth of hair, as long as it is used in conformity with the printed directions which accompany each bottle, and to which are appended numerous testimonials of its efficacy, from some of our most distinguished clergymen and physicians.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, 20 south Third street, Philadelphia, and 305 Broadway, New York.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—The presiding Genius of Coughs and Colds is especially busy at this season of the year, sowing the seeds of disease on the damp, chill, equinoctial winds, and preparing a goodly harvest for the scythe of death. Let all, who are afflicted with coughs and colds, and do not wish to become sheaves in that awful harvest, apply the remedy now. With those who have a constitutional predisposition to consumption, immediate relief from the first symptoms of its approach is a matter of vital importance. With all, however robust and vigorous, it is in a climate like this a matter of moment to subdue all indications of pulmonary disease at the outset. A short delay may be fatal. "Only a cold," said a friend of ours about three weeks ago, in reply to an enquiry about his health. Poor fellow! he now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, a VICTIM OF CONSUMPTION. Had he used JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT in the early stage of his complaint, he would now, in all probability, be living and in health.

Prepared by Dr. D. Jayne, at 20 South Third street, Philadelphia, and 305 Broadway, New York.

Our Mail Receipts.

[illegible]

The Markets.

Sales of Stocks.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

Cattle Markets.

[illegible]

Trade and Business.

[illegible]

HEALTH OFFICE, MARCH 18, 1843.

[illegible]

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

[illegible]

HARDWARE. MOORE, HEYL & CO. 180 MARKET STREET.

[illegible]

ALMANAC.

March 1843.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water	Moon's phases
				D. H. M.
25 Saturday,	5 54	6 6	10 28	
26 Sunday,	5 53	6 7	11 7	
27 Monday,	5 52	6 8	11 50	New 1 12 49
28 Tuesday,	5 50	6 10	12 31	First 9 4 35
29 Wednes.	5 49	6 11	1 12	Full 16 12 48
30 Thursday,	5 48	6 12	1 50	L'st 23 5 2
31 Friday,	5 46	6 13	2 26	New 30 6 43
1 Saturday,	5 45	6 15	3 3	

Married,

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. James Moore, Mr. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, to Miss SARAH CONNELLY, all of Southwark.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Thompson, JOHN GIBSON, to Mrs. MARTHA ANN ARCHY, both of Southwark.

On the 6th Jan. 1842, by the Rev. E. Neville, WM. H. UNDERWOOD, Esq. formerly of the Island of Antigua, West Indies, to ANNA ELIZA, daughter of Jacob Frishmuth, Esq. of this city.

At Marcus Hook, Del. county, on the 21st inst. by the Rev. Joseph Walker, Dr. M. R. TARVER, of Allegheny co. to SARAH ANN, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Walker, of the former place.

On the 13th of Nov. 1842, by the Rev. Mr. Patton, ALEXANDER BENNET, of Pittsburg, to JANE LITTLE, of Blockley.

At West Chester, Pa. on the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. Nicholson, EDWARD ANDERSON, of Frederica, Del. to Miss HESTER HODGSON, of West Chester, Chester co., Pa.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Thompson, JOHN L. HENDERSON, to Miss MARY A. RAUCH.

In Trenton, by the Rev. Chas. Whitecar, on the 15th inst. Mr. WM. C. BEATTY, of Pennington, Mercer co., N. J. to Miss LUCY TANTUM, of Philadelphia.

In Trenton, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Geo. Ely, WM. R. ROGERS, of the Annual Conference, of N. J. to Miss SARAH MCGALLIARD, of Mercer.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. B. R. Loxley, HENRY C. JONES, to ROSANA CLINE, both of Philada.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. WM. MADDOCK, to Miss HANNAH L. LOWDER, both of Delaware county.

On the 15th inst. at the Barley Sheaf Hotel, by Ald. C. Bresser, Mr. JOSHUA CORSON, Jr. to Miss SARAH ANN JOHNSON, both of Bucks county, Pa.

On the 16th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. SCUDEN RANDALL, to Miss ELIZABETH A. LEVERING, all of Southwark.

On 5th-day, 16th of 3d month, by the same, SAML S. JONES, to Miss ANN E. DE PREFONTAINE, from Delaware, now of Philada. county.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. O. Douglass. Mr. JOHN LANE, to Miss ELIZABETH PARKS both of this city.

On the 8th inst. at St. James' Parsonage, Evansburg, Montgomery county, Pa. by the Rev. Geo. Mintzer, Mr. ADAM MINTZER, to Miss JULIANA BAKER, both of Philadelphia.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, JAMES H. HANSON, to ELIZA KNIGHT.

By the Rev. Geo. Chandler, on the 15th inst. WM. WITCRAFT, to ANN WATSON.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. Wallace, L. E. KINZER, to Miss ANN M. SHOBER, all of Lancaster county.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. A. Babbit, Rev. JAMES LATTA, of Octorara, Chester county, to ELIZABETH SHIPPEN, daughter of the late Robert Shippen, Esq. of Drumore, Lancaster county.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Dorr, Pro. ROBERT E. ROGERS, of the University of Va. to FANNY MONTGOMERY, daughter of the late Joseph S. Lewis, Esq. of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. John McDowell, D. D., HARRISON G. OTIS, of New York, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Isaac Otis, Esq. of this city.

Died,

Suddenly, on the 21st inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. C. Fry, in the 27th year of her age.

In Trenton, N. J. on the 19th inst. after a protracted and suffering illness, THOMAS CAIN, Sr. in the 67th year of his age, long a respected citizen of that place.

On the 21st instant, GEORGE W. PASCAL, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 21st inst. of convulsions, ALBERT, son of Wm. and Hannah Hughes, aged 3 years, 9 mos. and 11 days.

On the 21st inst. JOHN MARKLAND, aged 49 years.

On the 21st inst. Mrs. SARAH A. CLARK, wife of J. S. Clark, in the 33th year of her age.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. CHRISTIANNA HAMMILL, daughter of the late Geo. Stockburger, aged 23 years.

On the 20th inst. after a short and severe illness, Mrs. MCDEVITT, in the 27th year of her age.

On the 9th inst. at her residence near Pittstown, Hunterdon county, N. J. GAYNOR, widow of the late John C. Rockhill, in the 79th year of her age.

On the 20th inst. Mr. THOMAS F. BURKHARD, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. MINERVA RANDOLPH, after a long and painful illness, aged 24 years and 8 months.

On the 18th instant, Mr. HEZEKIAH VESEY, aged 63 years.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. ELLEN DALY, in the 31st year of her age.

On the 19th inst. after a short and severe illness, MATILDA J. BROWN, in the 8th year of her age.

On the 18th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE INGHAMS, in the 48th year of her age.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. ANN E. ROHRMAN, aged 78 years.

At Frankford, on the 17th inst. Mrs. MARY THOMAS, widow of Daniel Thomas, in the 71st year of her age.

On the 16th inst. after a short and severe illness, PETER K. EMERICK, in the 50th year of his age.

On the 16th inst. EDWARD NOWLES, of county Carlow, Ireland, aged 47 years.

On the 16th instant, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. CHRISTIANA GARDENER.

On the 16th inst. J. W. MAYBURRY.

On the 17th inst. ARCHIBALD M. RAWLINGS, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 17th inst. DAVID WHITE, son of Andrew and Sarah Culver.

On the 16th inst. of catarrh fever, LYDIA A. ROLLIN, in the 7th year of her age.

On the 16th inst. GEORGE TURNER, aged 23 years.

On the 16th inst. MARY BECK, in the 70th year of her age.

On the 18th inst. ANNA FRANCES, wife of J. Aylmer, Esq.

On fifth-day, 16th inst. ELIZABETH, wife of John Ridgway, of Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J. aged 87 years.

On the 17th inst. at Germantown, MARTHA, wife of Wm. Jackson, aged 27 years.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH BAIN, in the 56th year of her age.

On the 14th inst. after a short illness, AMOS WATSON, in the 78th year of his age.

[illegible]

Bank Note List.

[illegible]

GRAHAM'S PERIODICAL DEPOT, 98 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

Gems from the Poets.

THE BROKEN HEART.

BY JAMES HOGG.

Now lock my chamber-door, father,
And say you left me sleeping;
But never tell a living soul
Of all that mine weeping.

No needle sharp can enter my heart,
Or wave awake repentance;
For I have broke the strongest heart
That ever owned a woman's.

Oh, let me lie, and weep my fill
O'er wounds that hurt can never;
And oh, bind kerchiefs o'er my eyes
That I may look on never!

For how can maid's affections dear
Recall lover's kindness?
Or how can heart of maiden live
To know itself heartless?

Oh, why should vows so fondly made,
So broken on the morrow?
To one who loved as never maid
Loved in the world of sorrow!
The birds of scorn I cannot brave,
Nor pay the mere dreary;
A quiet sleep within the grave
Is all for which I weary!

Farewell, dear Yarrow's mossarne green,
And knight of broom an yellow!
The happy has this lesson been
Which your sorrow teaches fellow.
That happiness is fled for aye,
And all is dark presuming
Save in the opening eyes of day,
And the deep hours beyond them!

Choice Selections.

THE CARPENTER'S BOY.

I wish to speak to Miss Lelia Vermont, said a carpenter's boy, as he entered a country mansion in a fashionable street of New York, in 1820.

Help yourself to a seat in the entry; you will be attended to presently, was the servant's reply. That turning to an individual with whom she had been conversing, and with a sneer, (having noticed that the lad had some carpenter's tools in his hand,) "I have a dear brother apprenticed to a carpenter, a most accomplished gentleman."

"Family tie is on business," said the individual.

"Oh, I never speak to one except on business, was the reply. He has none, I presume, to see me, echoed. Why replied to Mr. Thomas this morning to have our beds, and I take this to be his appearance.

Mr. Mortmont, the father of Miss Vermont, was the lady required for? was a merchant of good standing and owned vessels visible property loved Lelia's haughty, aristocratic pretensions to respectability. He had, at an age, imbibed the very prevalent doctrine, that no individual who lived by the sweat of his brow, had the least morale claims to respectability. Had Mr. Orville been the father of the carpenter's boy, Albert had no doubt accepted as his, and perhaps a much more prominent position in society than the latter now occupied with him. But Albert was an orphan boy, a desolate stranger in a strange land.

Pity he is only a mechanic," exclaimed Lelia, as she gazed with unconcealable delight on the green figure of a mechanic (as she deemed him) while entering the entry. "Had he been a lawyer, doctor, or a professor of some sort, he might have——

A noble soul," interposed Mr. Shirley, (the individual with whom she had been,) who was a gentleman though not an aristocrat.

"I was going to say, from his appearance, he might have mentioned.

"Be content Lelia."

Allow me to express my sentiments. He might have mentioned the head of one of the higher walks of life. He is a noble looking lad.

But were he a lawyer, doctor or professor, declaiming the views he may doubtless cherishes; my word for it he would aspire to something noble."

And where should he seek for noble spirits but among the respectable class of society."

Ah, Lelia, many a noble heart has shrouded beneath the leathern apron of the mechanic, as ever swelled beneath the silken vestments of the lawyer doctor or professor."

Mr. Shirley, I am surprised to hear you uphold such a low vulgar set of blockheads, all of whom you know to be so ignorant of refinement as are the slaves of the south."

Not all Lelia."

But who has ever heard of a mechanic being a great one for soul."

I have. The very ablest men were mechanics. Name but Arkwright, Fulton, Watt, Franklin, Whitney, and a whole host of others, all of the civil law which he was and their regale? The greatest men in the annals of the world—the men most devoted to religious and advance the prosperity and liberties of the human race have been mechanics.

It is mental employment, and beneath the station of a gentleman.

Not so, Lelia; those never was a doctrine more untrue. They are those of the shallow minded and superficial reasoners, and practice unlikely.

I am sorry, Mr. Shirley, to see you endeavor to elevate the mechanic to the level of respectable society.

Why, Lelia, to the mine they are floodgates of knowledge, and the image and queries are decorated with their handiwork."

Here the conversation was interrupted by a gentle rap at the door. The lad had been requested by knowing that his master would require a certain amount of work to be done. With a modest solicitude of one of his sex, he requested Miss Lelia to give him the necessary directions relative to the tasks for inflection. The professor left, and Lelia attended Albert to the garden. The order was soon finished, when the carpenter's boy" was almost soon forgotten.

About two years from the period of which we were speaking, Miss Lelia made a visit to Albany. The coach company and those constituting her traveling companions, she was informed by the proprietor, were to consist of Doctor W., Lawyer P., Professor M., and a young gentleman, all of the city of New York. Lelia, in view of the select company, was thrown into a considerable flutter at the thought of being the sole female party. "Long, long, for your lives!" resounded through the coach.

The horses soon were right. They were descending a long hill. Their former having set all control over the noble animals, saw that it would be death to attempt to stop—it could be but death to leap for life; he leaped. The gentleman at his side, open the door and threw themselves out in confusion, leaving Miss Lelia, the only female in the coach, and the mechanic, to drift for themselves. Seeing this, the young man, who previously attracted Lelia's notice, being the only male remaining in the coach, sprang into the window, which was most gladly accepted. Taking her in his arms and placing his feet firmly against the side of the coach, he leaped, and cleanly upon the bank, as to be entirely beyond the reach of danger. They escaped unhurt. At the next moment the coach was dashed to atoms against a tree. The horses were caught soon after by some laborers on the road. Lelia was melted to tears by the unparalleled kindness of the stalwart mechanic, who had proved himself a genuine friend, in rushing to his way life to save hers. Such disinterested friendship was nothing common. Gratitude was the result.

The carpenter's boy," said he, who built your house?

Take this as the reward of your valor," said Lelia, tendering him her own splendid gold watch.

I have my reward," said he, respectfully declining the rich and valuable present.

I'll pay you then, but to decline accepting my affections," said she placed her hand in his. "Would you ever see I have a friend, you only know where to find me."

They were within a short distance of Albany, and conducted to wait the remainder of the road. Both said Albert was the only person they knew in the city.

In a few days after this event, Lelia returned to New York and Albert, as soon as he could secure matters, established himself in business in Albany. His efforts were attended with success far beyond his most sanguine expectations. In all his dealing and out-coming with men, he had to do with none but the minions of the one grand principle, that "all men are born equal," and that possession of respect could be awarded to men in proportion to their amount of talent and moral worth.

Seven years had elapsed, when Mr. Vermont's name was found among the list of applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws. The consequence of a few days, produced a slight change in the conduct of Lelia; but it was the style of her dress, which had passed away. Waits she had due apparel and plenty of money, nor was not by circumstances to her usual routine of pleasure. Retrenchment in the fashionable world of New York, means that one has been reduced in circumstances; at least, it appeared to be the case with many part of her set. Not so Lelia's. How to descend from the lofty eminence of wealth and fashion to that of poverty and its concomitants, he knew not. He had been too long the child of prosperity to bear reverses with fortitude. He had no profession—he, he could not stand to be was ashamed.

"I would be Hector," said he to perplexity of soul, "would to heaven," I had been a mechanic."

"Ha, ha," said Lelia, "what has come over you? I have frequently heard you say that you would as soon be a mechanic as a member of any body; that it was a menial employment."

I grant it, Lelia, but it was an error—one of my fashionable errors. Were I a mechanic, now that misfortune is come, that my riches have taken to themselves wings, my task would be easy. I could—

Have you forgotten having spoken of mechanics as a generality of blockheads, who are only studied to obtain with their tools, with as much ease and facility as a monkey can with the tail with which his instrumente."

No, I have not forgotten, but I have forsaken, abandoned, totally abandoned my former erroneous sentiments. I have now become convinced that there exists no difference between the heads of a lawyer and that of a mechanic, nor that of the latter regard the exercise of the hands, and the former that of the head; they equally promote the operator's design, though I believe the mechanic contributes more to the public good or the public prosperity.

It was deemed expedient by Mr. Vermont to raise with his family from the fashionable street and mansion in which they then resided. Every vestige of former splendor was now gone, it was with a feeling of relief that the husband and wife sat down together in her plane for the first time. They determined to, and effectually did take lodgings in a respectable boarding house where there was a single transient boarder beside themselves. This gentleman, they were informed, was from Albany, and would remain but a week or two days at most, having merely come to the city to purchase some articles of merchandize which were can be be obtained at Albany.

The dinner bell rang, and the little group assembled in the dining room, where the new arrangements were introduced collectively to Mr. Albert Orville, who of course recognized Mr. Vermont raised by a very agreeable manner; Mr. Vermont having just retired from considerable wealth, might speak of the accidental character of the losses through Lelia and Rosalind, and the number of the mansion, and of the parts-the dear sister of mind inclined to such a life to all of it. Mr. Orville was a total stranger; consequently to him it was an interesting subject. It seemed to be was preparing to embark in a mercantile career.

To Lelia 'twas a luxury to gaze upon the self-made nobleman of nature, and to hear him speak upon the choicest, stands before her. His slight but elegant frame, evidently spoke was a pale, intellectual forehead arrested the thoughts of the listen